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Wen-hui Pao.

LABOR MOVEMENT REPORTS 1949 SUCCESSES; SHANGHAI WORKERS GET POLITICAL TRAINING

UNIONS INCREASE MEMBERSHIP -- Hong Kong Wen-hui Pao, 8 Feb 50

Peiping, 7 February -- The labor movement in Peiping, Tientsin, Shanghai, and T'ang-shan achieved the following results in the past year:

Peiping -- Established 83 labor unions and 125 preparatory committees of labor unions. Organized some 186,000 union members or 47.7 percent of the total 390,000 workers in Peiping.

Tientsin -- Organized 179,000 union members, 59 percent of the total.

Shanghai -- Established 412 labor unions and 848 preparatory committees. Organized 930,000 union members, 87 percent of the total workers in Shanghai.

T'ang-shan -- More than 80 percent of the total workers organized into labor unions.

TRANSPORT UNION HOLDS CONFERENCE -- Hong Kong Wen-hui Pao, 9 Feb 50

Peiping, 7 February (Hsin-hua) -- The first delegates' conference of the China Transport Workers Union which ended on 6 February 1950 passed the following: (1) a draft constitution for the union; (2) temporary regulations to help the families of the transport workers in case of accident, sickness, or death; (3) resolutions to abolish feudal practices, establish a transport company, establish an equitable fee system, and set up consumers' cooperatives.

The conference also appointed 39 members of the national committee for the union and five members of the inspection committee.

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SHANGHAI WORKERS STUDY -- Hong Kong Wen-hui Pao, 14 Feb 50

Since the liberation of Shanghai, the incentive to study among Shanghai workers has reached a new high. The desire to understand government policies and the new Democracy is especially great. To meet such demands, lecture classes were set up in factories, and political subjects are taught which are instrumental in increasing production and promoting interest in labor unions and youth groups. The Labor Education Section of the Culture and Education Bureau has arranged 25 classes in plants and unions; 8,300 workers have graduated from such classes.

In general, the curriculum includes the following: (1) Doctrine of Revolution (for longer study courses, the listory of growth of society in revolution is added; for shorter courses, the relation of China's labor class to the Communist Party); (2) Common Program; (3) Labor Policies; (4) Labor-Union Work; (5) International Education (emphasizes worker's life in the Soviet Union; how workers have overcome obstacles and built today's socialist country).

In July 1949, special classes lasting 8 days were set up for training worker cadres. About 1,499 cadres graduated from such classes. They studied the theory of revolution, current events, and labor-union work.

Another class was set up for training teachers of workers. About 47 teachers were enrolled in a course lasting 44 days. They were sent to teach in schools in various parts of Shanghai. A course lasting 25 days was also held to train labor-union leaders.

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